Handling Young Bulls.

A writer in one of our foreign exchanges gives the following as his ex-perience in handling young bulls to prevent them becoming cross and unmanageable: "It is a most excellent idea to accustom the yearling to recognize that he is not free. It prevents those rough gambols in the box when the attendant enters, which, nine times out of ten, are the cause of man and beast both losing their tempers. As a rule, we have found the bulls best under control where the attendant has been a small-almost a feeble man. Men of that type do not often provoke a struggle for mastery, even with a calf; and it is with calves-in the hobbledehoy stage-that the foundation of viciousness is generally laid. The calf is roughly 'suppressed' when he only meant play, and in consequence he bears malice or feels fear. But a calf which has never been at liberty to romp never expects to be able to do so, and one great cause of contention is absolutely

Bees or no Bees.

"Shall I keep bees?" is a question that There are vast quantities of nectar going to waste in both wild and cultivated plants. Shall he attempt to save a share of it? The answer to this should largely

The Lincoln are the line of the his bees the attention they require. If but it must be given at the proper time.

If one is in doubt as to whether he shall keep bees, he should procure one of the several standard works on the subject, and study it. If he has the tastes of a naturalist, he will see that a new and most interesting field is presented, and that honey and wax are not the only returns the bees make to those who observe them properly. All experienced apiarists beginning on a small scale. The care of a single colony and its increase, the first year, will give all the instruction needed to qualify one to conduct a larger apiary. There are probably few, if any, localities in this country that are overhoney plants has become necessary for the sake of their nectar alone. - American Agriculturist.

Dairy Answers.

"Is there any use in stirring cream while it is ripening?" Yes. The ripening consists, not in souring, as is generally supposed, but in airing, so that it may become oxidized by having the oxygen of the air strike through it. Hence the more stirring while ripening the better. The process of ripening by which high flavor and long keeping are promoted, goes on better when cream is warm than when it is cold, and better when it is sweet than when it is sour. Hence it is desirable to keep it sweet as long as we can, and while it remains sweet and warm to give it all the airing we can. When cream begins to sour it begins to deteriorate, and hence when souring is apparent the sooner it is all affected stalks. Use only good seed.

covered absorb odors from the work-room?" It will, unless the air is ten de-heavy clay soil, but prefer a light and room?" It will, unless the air is ten degrees or so colder than the cream, and if dry one. the cream is colder than the air the absorption will be very rapid and if long in coal ashes, they are well worth saving exposed will seriously injure the butter for various uses. Thrown into the hen jor long keeping, and to some extent its house they make a good bed for fowls to

water for washing butter?" A test which privy vaults, and serve not only to prewill generally be sufficient may be made by dissolving a little gradulated sugar in fertilizers into condition for use. In the the water to be tested and then filling a vial with the sweetened water and setting paris green for destroying potato bugs it where it will not be lower than sixty or and injurious insects. Now is the time seventy degrees. If the water is impure it to save the ashes dry. will become turbid in a few days. If good it will remain clear.

temperature for washing butter?" There is no necessity for having it so cold. Forty-five to fifty would be preferable.— Dr. Arnold, in N. Y. Tribune.

Cure for Foot Rot in Sheep. Aş soon as any lameness appears the

foot or feet should be examined and the toes and bottom edges of the crust carefully but thoroughly pared with a sharp foot, breaking out in the cleft where the they should be kept under cover where crust is thin or at the top of the crust by the hair; then more thorough treatment is required. The sheep should at once be separated from the flock and placed where it can receive frequent attention. The crust of the foot should now be cut away unhesitatingly, so as to fully expose the diseased parts. These should be treated with finely powdered blue vitriol or muriatic acid applied by a convenient swab. If abscesses have formed and fistulous openings extend into the foot, these should be cleaned with a probe and strong carbolic soap and warm water and then thoroughly treated with a caustic that will burn away the diseased parts, leaving a healthy sore, one that will readily heal, on the principal that "one fire puts out another burning."

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman recommends this recipe:

Turpentine2 ounces.

Thoroughly mixed. The foot should be cleaned and the application made every second day. Two or three applications will usually be sufficient. If the disease does not readily yield to this treatment it will be well to poultice the foot with a carrot or other similar poultice once a day for a couple of days, the treatment being continued.

When the disease has continued for some time fungus growths will form where the sole or crust is lost. These must be removed with a hot iron, as no other application will effectually dispose

Farm and Garden Notes. Fully matured, good-sized hens, over a year old, lay the largest egg.

We do not believe that it is a mistake in any direction to advise farmers to grow more fruit.

There are many ways of keeping good, sound, ripe onions. The great point is to keep them dry. Cleanliness in food and water is in-

dispensable to the health of swinc. A hog is not necessarily an unclean beast. It is an axiom that any plant, however valuable, growing where it is not of economical value, is as worthless as any

weed. It is a distortion to most horses to fully recovered from the injury."

check them up higher than it is natural for them to carry their heads. No one is deceived by such style.

About a tablespoonful of liquid ammonia mixed with a gallon and a half of water and sprinkled on plants and soil is coming into use in England for destroying slugs.

Old hogs fattened on corn or other grain exclusively, have very solid pork, in fact, too solid for good eating. Fruit and vegetables, fed systematically, are good for them.

It is not that corn is not good for stock, says the Live Stock Journal, that we hear so much about its deleterious effects, but rather because it is not fed with discretion. The ordinary farmer who raises more

than one breed each of horses, cattle, sheep, swine or poultry, is apt to lose money; and if he does not raise the best of each kind, he does not make so much money as he might. What is the value of a cow that makes 160 pounds of butter per year in compar-

ison to one that makes 250 pounds per year? It is as 10 to 100. By a few years' work in testing and weeding out the poor cows, any dairyman can have a dairy that will average 250 pounds of butter, or more, to the cow.

The plan of a farmer for securing large crops is thus stated by him: "I tell my men to harrow the ground until they every young farmer, or other person out-side of cities, may properly ask himself. ought to be, and then I tell them it is ought to be, and then I tell them it is not harrowed half enough." Thorough pulverization of the soil is more import-

The Lincoln are the largest breed of depend upon whether he likes honey. If sheep in the world, having, in some infond of honey, he will probably give to some instances, attained a dressed weight of nearly 400 pounds. They yield a beauindifferent to this form of sweetness, his tiful fleece of lustrous wool about ten bee-keeping is not likely to be successful, inches in length and weighing from eight unless the hope of profit by the sale of honey may stimulate to give the needful in this country, because they require too to fifteen pounds. They are not popular The labor required is not great, much care to suit the ordinary farmer.

A writer in the Country Gentleman had two acres of pasture land literalty cov-ered with garlic. When it was fully headed, but before the seeds were mature, he mowed it with a scythe close to the ground, allowing the heads to lie where they fell. This was last year; today not a single garlic plant can be found in the space mowed over, while it is plenty everywhere else on the farm.

A correspondent gives a very simple and easily tried means of driving rats from the premises, and which he says is very effective. Take copperas, the quantity to depend upon the number of buildstocked with bees, and the cultivation of ings or places infested; pulverize it very fine, and sprinkle it in all the buildings —in fact, in every place where they have been in the habit of frequenting. In a few days, according to the writer, all the rats will be gone.

It is the opinion of Sir J. B. Lawes, whose opinions upon such matters are entitled to and receive much weight, that the best time to cut grass, either for hay or ensilage purposes, is when the maiority of grasses are in flower. He thinks nothing is gained by waiting longer, his reason for such belief being that in the case of most of the grasses the seed formed is exceedingly light and the food which it contains is exceedingly small.

Professor J. Haves Panton, of the Agricultural College, of Ontario, suggests remedies for potato rot, which we condense as follows: Dig as soon as brown spots appear. Put in cold, dry place af-Get seed from unaffected districts. Don't "Will cream by standing in a vat un- plant in a field in which rot occurred the

Although there is little material value roll in and free themselves from vermin. "Is there any way to test the purity of They are also a good absorbent to put in vent offensive smells, but to put valuable summer dry coal ashes can be used with

Ear!y lambs need close looking after if will remain clear.

"Would ice-water be about the right them have plenty of meal where they can move the state of them have plenty of meal where they can get it, and be away from the sheep. The sheep must be well cared for and fed so as to secure the largest amount of milk possible. For early lambs, one lamb to a sheep is enough. It is important to have lambs after a few days old need fresh air and sunshine; they will rarely suffer with the cold if kent dry. It is a wife with t knife. If the disease has made much keep sheep in a small, close house; even progress, it will be found suppuration has in cold weather they naturally require extaken place and that pus has been formed ercise in the open air, and should have it between the crust and the interior of the in fair weather; but in stormy weather piece of woolen cloth, with a little sweet

there is plenty of room and pure air. Smallpox and Cowpox.

George Fleming, LL. D., principal veterinary surgeon of the British Army, are one and the same disease. One of most impossible, to clean, but may be the best authorities quoted in support of the theory was the late Mr. Ceely, who reported that he had succeeded in producing cowpox by inoculating a cow with smallpox matter. Dr. Fleming be- and whitening. lieves that Mr. Ceely was misled in this experiment, and that what he really used was vaccine, and not the virus of smallpox. His experiment was subsequently repeated on twelve heifers by Dr. Klein under Mr. Ceely's supervision, and, though smallpox matter was inserted abundantly into the incisions, cowpox was not developed in any of the animals. Similar experiments have been performed in France and Italy, and the results have all been the same as those in England. Dr. Fleming holds that all these experiments go to show that the two diseases are not identical, nor can cowpox be produced by inoculation with smallpox virus.—Science.

General Lee's Broken Hands.

A brief chapter of unwritten war history has been related by Captain Greene, of Charlottsville, Va., as he with a group of exConfederates were studying the panorama of the battle of Bull Run at Washington. Said he: "It is a fact not generally known that a serious accident occurred to General Robert E. Lee the morning after the second battle of Bull Run. General Lee and Stonewall Jackson were seated on a log, near Sudley Springs, when some Confederate soldiers who had crossed the ford imagined they had struck Pope's whole army. They instantly became stampeded and rushed pell mell by the two officers. General Lee's horse, old Traveler, broke away, and the General, in his efforts to catch him, was thrown violently to the ground, breaking both his hands. General Lee went to South Mountain and Antietam in an ambulance, and traveled in this manner through the campaign that followed,

carrying his hands in a sling. Accord-

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Using the Crumbs.

The executive ability required to successfully balance the needs of the bread jar may not be given to every woman, but she may at least see that none is wasted. If pieces have accumulated, dry them crisp and brown them in the oven and use them for the stuffing of fowls, or the basis of a pudding or for griddle cakes. If a half loaf or a whole one is too stale to be relished on the table set it in the steamer over a kettle of boiling water and send to the table on a hot plate, covered with a napkin, or, after pouring enough water over it, set it in a covered pan in the oven and let it remain until the superfluous moisture has evaporated and the bread is really steaming. This should be an occasional dish only, as no one likes it many times in succession. Slices of stale bread may be dipped in egg and fried brown in butter like an

Waste in the Kitchen. Waste in the kitchen is very often great from apparently trivial sources. In cooking meats, the water is thrown out without removing the grease, or the grease from the dipping pan is thrown way. Scraps of meat are thrown away. Cold potatoes are left to sour and spoil. Dry fruits are not looked after and become wormy. Vinegar and sauce are left standing in tin. Apples are let to decay for want of "sorting over." The tea canister is left open. Victuals are left exposed to be eaten by mice.

Bones of meat and the carcass of turkey are thrown away, when they could be usked in making good soups. Sugar, coffee, tea and rice are carelessly spilled in the handling. Soap is left to dissolve and waste in the water. Dish towels are used for dish cloths. Napkins are used for dish towels. Towels are used for dish holders. Brooms and mops are not hung up. More coal is burned than necessary by not arranging dampers when not

using the fire.
Lights are left burning when not used. Tin dishes are not properly cleansed and dried. Good new brooms are used in scrubbing the kitchen floors. spoons are used in scraping kettles. ream is left to mould and spoil. Mustard is left to spoil in the cruse, etc. Pickles become spoiled by the leaking out or evaporation of the vinegar. Pork spoils for want of salt, and beef because the brine wants scalding. Tea and coffee pots are injured on the stove.—Restaura-

Household Hints.

To whiten silver: Cream of tartar, one ounce; common salt, two ounces; water fifty ounces; total, fifty-three ounces.

Cream crackers to be eaten with soup can be made crisp and delicious (even if a little stale) by heating them thoroughly in the oven just before serving.

Capital sleeve-protectors for use in household work may be made by cutting off the feet of worn-out stockings and running in a rubber cord in a hem at top and bottom.

A plaster cast which has become soiled may be made as fresh and white as when new by spreading starch paste over it with a soft brush. The starch dries, and in scaling off brings with it all the

Plants that have been in the house all the winter are apt to show signs of weakness, and to be spindling and pale. A small teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water will form a liquid which, if applied once a week, will soon work an improvement in foliage and blossoms.

"A little liquid ammonia added to the water in which flannels are washed will vent them from becoming vellow and shrinking. To preserve their softness, wash them in tepid water, rinse in water of the same tempereture, and dry rapidly at a moderate heat."

To stain wood blue, boil a pound of indigo, two pounds of wood and three ounces of alum in a gallon of water; brush well over until thoroughly stained. To stain wood green dissolve verdigris in vinegar and brush over with a hot solution until of a proper color.

A notable housekeeper says that an economical substitute for butter may be easily made. Melt a piece of nice fat pork and strain it through a thin cloth into jars. Set it aside where it will cool quickly, when it may be used instead of butter for any kind of cake. Pound cake made with it is pronounced delicious.

Boiling water should not be poured the cold if kept dry. It is a mistake to and a little soap, it the tray be very dirty, keep sheep in a small, close house; even and rub it with a cloth; if it looks smeary, dust on a little flour, then rub it with a oil, and rub on the marks.

If, when a lamp is new, you begin by keeping a bowl of kerosene handy, and drop the burner into it a few minutes nearly every morning, afterwards polishveterinary surgeon of the British Army, | ing it off with a soft woolen rag you can regards as untrue the generally accepted | always keep it bright. An old, blacktheory that smallpox in man and cowpox | ened burner is, however, very hard, albrick dust, polish off afrerward with a soft, woolen cloth dipped in ammonia

Corpulency. Professor Kisch has recently collected statistics of the frequency of sudden death among extremely stout persons. In nineteen cases of this occurrence, acute congestion of the lungs was discovered in twelve, cerebral hemorrhage in six, and rupture of the heart in one. The apoplectic symptoms were traced, in most of the cases, to arterial sclerosis, a very frequent concomitant of extreme corpulency. Rupture of the heart is due to the overworking of the walls of the left ventricle, which, being involved in the fatty infiltration and degeneration, can no longer increase in size in proportion to the extra work it has to perform.

The failure of heart-power appears always to be the immediate cause of death, which generally follows immediately after violent exertion, or excess in drink or diet.

The World's Rain.

Could we but utilize all the waterpower lifted from the ocean by the sunbeams and wafted by the zephyrs over the land, what vast factories might we run! What magnified Niagaras might we create! In a recent paper to the Roy-al Society of Edinburgh, Mr. John Murray sought to give the world's rainfall in figures. The areas of country having an inland drainage-equal to 11,486,350 square miles-receive 2,243 cubic miles of rain yearly. The total areas draining directly to the ocean equal 44,211,000 square miles, of which 38,839,750 square miles have more than ten inches of annumiles have more than ten inches of annumiles. al rainfall, and discharge into the sea 6.569 cubic miles of water each year. By this means rather more than 5,000,000, 000 tons of solids are carried to the ocean annually .- Arkansaw Traveler.

"DON'T YOU WORRY."

How Shrewd Business Men Have Solved a Great Problem.

"Is there a fatality among our prominent men?" is a question that we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our Reading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to answer it.

We sometimes think that if the physicians would give not of the approxy to the conwe sometimes think that it us physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combatting other schools of practice, it might be satisfactorily answered.

The fights of "isms" remind us often of the quarrels of old Indian tribes, that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

each other.

If Allopathy makes a discovery that promises good to the race, Homocopathy derides it and breaks down its influence. If Homocopathy makes a discovery that promises to be a boon to the race, Allopathy attacks it.

tacks it.

It is absurd that these schools should fancy that all of good is in their methods and none

that all of good is in their methods and hone in any other.

Fortunately for the people, the merit which these "isms" will not recognize, is recognized by the public, and this public recognition, taking the form of a demand upon the medical profession, eventually compels it to recognize it.

Is it possible that the question has been approach by shrowly hyperson that the provinces men's a promi-

Is it possible that the question has been answered by shrewd business men? A prominent man once said to an inquirer, who asked him how he got rich: "I got rich because I did things while other people were thinking about doing them." It seems to us that the public have recognized what this fatality is, and how it can be met, while the medical profession has been wrangling about it. By a careful examination of insurance re-ports we find that there has been a sharp re-

ports we find that there has been a sharp re-form with reference to examinations, (and that no man can now get any amount of in-surance who has the least development of kidney disorder,) because they find that sixty out of every hundred in this country do, either directly or indirectly, suffer from kid-ney disease. Hence, no reliable company will in ure a man except after a rigid uri-nary examination. nary examination.

This reminds us of a little instance which occurred a short time ago. A fellow editor was an applicant for a respectable amount of was an applicant for a respectable amount of insurance. He was rejected on examination, because, unknown to himself, his kidnoys were diseased. The shrewd agent, however, did not give up the case. He had an eye to business and to his commission, and said: "Don't you worry; you get a half dozen hottles of Warner's safe cure, take it according to directions and in about a month coine around, and we will have another examination. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

tion. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

The editor expressed surprise at the agent's faith, but the latter replied: "This point is a valuable one. Very many insurance agents all over the country, when they first a customer rejected for this cause, give similar advice, and eventually he gets the insurance.

What are we to infer from such circumstances? Have shrewd insurance men, as well as other shrewd business men, found the secret answer to the inquiry? Is it possible that our columns have been proclaiming, in the form of advertisements, what has proved a blessing in disguise to millions, and yet by

many ignored as an advertisement?
In our files we find thousands of strong testimonials for Warner's safe cure, no wo alike, which could not exist except upon a basis of truth; indeed, they are published under a guarantee of \$5,000 to any one who will disprove their correctness, and this offer has been standing, we are told, for more than four years.
Undoubtedly this article, which is simply dealing out justice, will be considered as an advertisement and be rejected by many as

We have not space nor time to discuss the proposition that a poor thing could not succeed to the extent that this great remedy has succeeded, could not become so popular without merit even if pushed by a Vanderbilt or

Aster. Hence we take the liberty of telling our Hence we take the floerty of telling our friends that it is a duty that they owe to themselves to investigate the matter and reflect carefully, for the statements published are subject to the refutation of the entire world. None have refuted them; on the contrary hundreds of thousands have believed them and proved them true, and in believing have found the highest measure of satisfaction, that which money cannot buy, and money cannot take away.

Beating a Hotel.

a hotel," said a traveling-man to a rethe other night in the Millard

THE mortality from labor in China is eight
THE mortality from labor in China is eight I ever heard of was practiced by a friend of mine, a variety actor, in Minneapolis a few days age. He had been on a spree for two or three weeks, and was finally discharged by the manager of his company in Milwaukee. He wanted to go to Minneapolis, and had just money enough to get there. What to do after he reached the Minnesota metropolis he did not know, for he had barely enough money to pay his traveling expenses. He pon-dered long over the matter. Finally a bright idea struck him. He sat down and wrote a letter to the proprietor of a well-known hotel on Nicollet avenue, penning the epistle on the letterhead of a Milwaukee detective agent. The letter, which was ostensibly signed by the chief of the agency, informed the hotel proprietor that a well-known criminal whom the Milwaukee detectives desired to shadow closely was expected to arrive in Minneapolis, and would probably stop at the hotel on Nicollet avenue. The letter stated that it was necessary to observe the strictest secrecy concerning the matter, and requesting that the criminal be treated with the utmost deference so as not to cause him to suspect that he was under surveillance. His board bill, the letter stated, would be paid by the detectives as soon as evidence enough was procured to secure his arrest. The description which was given in the letter of course was that of my friend the variety actor, "It is hardly necessary to state that

the plan worked to perfection. The 'criminal' landed in Minneapolis, lived on the fat of the land for three weeks, and one night quictly packed up his grip and stole away."—Omaha Bee.

Two Epitaphs.

On a recent trip through Tasmania writes a correspondent, our traveling party happened to visit the graveyard at Launceston, and among the various epitaphs discovered the following on a slatestone slab:

Beneath this rustic pile of stones Lie the remains of Mary Jones. Her name was Lloyd; it was not Jones; But Jones was put to rhyme with stones.

This was considered fairly good, but on our return our host capped it. In the early days of the colony a rich merchant's wife died. Anxious to provide her a suitable monument, the bereaved hus-band sent far and wide for a stone-cutter, and by rare good luck found one capable of reading. The inscription was to begin with the verse: "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband." The first five words went on one line, leaving room for two more letters. "Crown" could not be divided, but there was another resource. To the stone-cutter a crown was "five bob," so he promptly inserted the symbol 5s. and the difficulty was surmounted .- Harper's Magazine.

You will never succeed in finding permanent relief from rheumatism until you have used it. Jacobs Oil, the great pain cure. Price, fifty cents.

Mrs. S. T. Rober, who conducts her local scholof cooking in Philadelphia, supplements her teaching by practical lessons in marketing, with four brawny assistants, who cut up the sides of beef and mutton before a lecture-room of women.

If you have a cough or cold, do not dose you self with poisonous narcotics, but take Red Star Cough Cure, which contains no opi-acs, and is prompt, safe and sure. Price, wenty-five cents a bott e. UNDER a new rule at the United States pen-itentiary at McNeil's Island, Puget's Sound, every convict brought there has the hair on the right side of his head shaved off. The other side is untouched. St. Pancake's Day.

In France says a contribution to the Boston Transcript, the Shrove-Tuesday pancake is a sort of griddle cake, very thin and as large round as a breakfas plate. Sometimes it is well-sugared and rolled up like an omelette sucree, and sometimes three or four are piled up together, with layers of sugar or honey in between.

On Shrove-Tuesday afternoon, young ladies of the household invite a dozen or more friends to "toss pancakes." The kitchen is put in apple-pie order, the range beautifully polished and blacked, with a bright charcoal fire burning and a large bowl of batter standing ready. The large bowl of batter standing ready. The young men and girls tie on huge white linen aprons and put dainty paper caps on their heads, the cook places a large griddle, well greased, on the fire and then the fun begins. Two spoonfuls of batter are poured on the griddle and spread themselves into two round cakes; each of the company is provided with a small tin shovel, and as soon as the cook announces that the critical moment has arrived they take their turn, two at a time, at tossing the pancakes. They slide the shovel unperneath, give a vigorous toss, and what the pancake ought to do is to turn half over once in the air and come down on the other side, and this is to be repeated three or four times till each cake is nicely and evenly browned on both sides. The cakes, however, are not always tractable to an inexperienced shovel. They have a way of making several gyrations in the air, and of coming down either on the wrong side or else all doubled up. The higher they can be tossed without mak-ing but one turn the greater the art. There is much rivalry among the amateur cooks, many failures and great laughter. When the fun has been kept up about an hour the serious business is left to the real cook, the young people divest them-selves of their aprons and caps and retire to the drawing-room for a little dance the last of the season. Later a pretty supper is served, at which pancakes are the chief diet-a fresh addition, needless to say, and not the ones on which the young amateurs have been exercising an unpracticed hand. Such little traditional festivities form the prettiest features of French social life.

Rats as Wheat Carriers. A farmer who lives at St. Liberty Washington County, Ill., owns an old unused smoke-house, which he entered the other day for the first time in six months, and, to his great astonishment in one corner lay fifteen bushels of wheat. An investigation developed the fact that rats had carried it there from the house of a neighbor, who had lost a like amount of the same cereal.

Twenty-seven hundred Japanese are stated to have emigrated to the Hawaiian

How Women Differ from Men. How Women Differ from Men.

At least three men on the average jury are bound to disagree with the rest just to show that they have minds of their own; but there is no disagreement among the women as to the merits of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription."
They are all unanimous in pronouncing it the best romedy in the world for all those chronic diseases, weaknesses and complaints peculiar to their sex. It trans orms the pale, haggard, dispirited woman, into one of sparkling health, and the ringing laugh again "reigns supreme" in the happy household.

There are a ly two professional prize fight-THERE are only two professional prize fighters in Italy.

Human Calves. Human Calves.

An exchange says: "Nine-tenths of the unhappy marriages result from human calves being allowed to run at large in society pastures." Nine-tenths of the chronic or lingering diseases of to-day originate in impure blood, iver complaintor bi-fousness, resulting in scrofula, consumption (which is but scrofula of the lungs), sores, ulcers, skin diseases and kindred affections. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cures all these. Of Druggists.

Sick and bilious headache, and all derangements of stomach and bowels, cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—or anti-bilious granules. 25 cents a v al. No cheap boxes to allow waste of virtues. By druggisis.

THERE are 6,033 grand army posts in the United States.

Deep Sea Wonders

Deep Sea Wonders

Exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

You know Hop Plasters are prepared from pain allaying virtues of Hops, Gums, Burgundy Pitch Hop Plasters cure pain and soreness, strengthen weak parts and do it quickly, too. 25 cts, If you have Cutting, Scalding or Stinging sensations in the parts when voiding urine— Swamp-Root will quickly relieve and cure.

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken Chi na, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mer cury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingradients Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.



Highest Awards of Hedah in Europe and America.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache. Weakness, cold in the chest and all achee and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves. Homents and lotions, are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under timilar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capacin," "Capsicine," as ther are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK for Benson's And TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists.

SEABURY & JOHNSON. Proprietors, New York.

CATARRH ELY'S CAPEAM BALM I was so troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. I was so troubled with did the work. My voice in fully restored.—B. F. Liepsner, A. M., Pas-PRICE SO tor of Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, ONICU.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 800 a. Brune-ts; by mail registered, 60 etc. Circular: free. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists Owego, N. Y.

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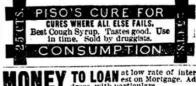
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